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Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

BY

W. M. ROBERTSHAW

(M.B. Univ. Edin.).

DEEPCAR :

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INTRODUCTION.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my 54th Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for this District; it is also my last.

I was appointed M.O.H. by the old Local Board on December 25th, 1893, and the appointment terminated on June 30th, 1947.

Very great changes have occurred in this half Century in the Social Welfare of the District as the following will show:

Year.	Population.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths of Infants.	Infant Mortality.
1893	6,021	233	38.6	108	17.9	35	150
1946	9,795	187	19.1	94	9.6	6	32

May I draw your attention to these items in the year 1946: Death Rate 9.6 per 1,000. Infant Mortality 32 per 1,000 Births. This compares favourably with the Death Rate for England and Wales 11.5, and the aggregate West Riding Urban Districts, 12.4. Infant Mortality for England and Wales 43, and for the West Riding Urban Districts 43.

The education of the people in Health matters, and of mothers particularly, is one of the main reasons for this improvement. That education has been helped along by the advice given at the Welfare Centre, and also by the Health Weeks, which prior to the War, were an annual event much appreciated.

Let me say how much I value the good-natured consideration and cordial support given to me by the various Councils during the whole of this period. For that I am grateful.

I wish also to express my sincere thanks to the others of your Officials for their unfailing help and kindly courtesy during these years. I especially would name Mr. Sydney Lee, Mr. Robert Broadhead, and my colleague Mr. Douglas E. Robinson.

This is a time of great changes in Local Government; it is my hope that they may prove to be beneficial.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. ROBERTSHAW.



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STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1946.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area :—

Population.—The Population at the middle of 1946 was stated to be 9,795.

The natural increase—excess of Births over Deaths—was 93. For the past ten years the natural increase was as follows :—

1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
47	62	33	38	54	63	40	106	96	93

CENSUS RETURNS.

Year.	Population.						Increase
1881	...	...	4,660	...	...	...	
1891	...	...	5,677	...	...	...	1,017
1901	...	...	6,566	...	...	...	889
1911	...	...	7,090	...	...	...	524
1921	...	...	9,062	...	...	...	1,972
1931	...	...	9,253	...	...	...	191

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1946 was 2,850.

The Rateable value for the year ending 31st March, 1947, was £44,139/19/1.

A penny rate=£190.

The chief occupations are :—Steel manufacturing in many branches, coal mining, silica and firebrick making.

Births.—The number of live births registered in the district was as under :—

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	96	86	182
Illegitimate	...	5	—	5
		---	---	---
		101	86	187

Birth Rate :—19.1

In addition to the above there were the following Still Births :—

Male.	Female.	Total.
2	3	5

which is equivalent to a rate per 1,000 Births of 26.7

Birth-rates for the District.

1936	...	17.3	1941	...	15.6
1937	...	16.4	1942	...	15.9
1938	...	14.1	1943	...	17.0
1939	...	12.3	1944	...	20.7
1940	...	15.0	1945	...	19.6
		1946	...	19.1	

The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1946 was 19.1.

The West Riding Birth Rate for the Urban Districts was 19.5.

Deaths.—The number of Deaths was as under—

Male.	Female.	Total.
57	37	94

Death Rate :—9.6

The Death Rate for the W.R. Urban Districts was in the aggregate 12.4.

The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Death-rates of District.

1936	...	10.9	1941	...	10.1
1937	...	11.5	1942	...	9.6
1938	...	7.8	1943	...	12.8
1939	...	9.3	1944	...	9.5
1940	...	11.1	1945	...	9.4
		1946	...		9.6

The average Death Rate for the 10 years (1937—1946) is 10.0.

Deaths.—Causes of Deaths, 1946.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis—Respiratory System	1	2	3
Influenza	1	0	1
Cancer of Buc. Cavity, Oesophagus and uterus	1	0	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	2	9
Cancer—all other sites	8	0	8
Diabetes ...	0	1	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular lesions	2	6	8
Heart disease	14	9	23
Other diseases of the Circulatory System	1	1	2
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Pneumonia	4	0	4
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0	1
Other Digestive diseases	3	4	7
Nephritis	1	2	3
Congenital malformation and premature birth	2	1	3
Suicide	0	1	1
Road Traffic	1	1	2
Other violent causes	1	0	1
All other causes	4	5	9
Totals	57	37	94

Infant Mortality.—There were 6 deaths of children under 1 year. Sex, age and cause of death were as follows :—

Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Male	... 2 days ...	Cardio-Respiratory Failure
Male	... 3 months...	Broncho-Pneumonia
Male	... 1 week ...	Broncho-Pneumonia
Female	... 1 week ...	Meningitis and Spina Bifida
Male	... 5 months...	Pyloric Stenosis
Female	... 7 months...	Pyelitis

The above number gives an Infant Mortality of 32 per 1,000 registered births.

The Infant Mortality for the West Riding Urban District was in the aggregate 43. For the West Riding County it was 44, and for England and Wales 43.

Infant Mortality Table.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
District ...	42	45	65	16	54	65	38	55	40	5	32
England&Wales	59	58	53	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43

Deaths from Tuberculous Diseases.—Deaths from the above numbered 3 ; 1 male and 2 females. The Death Rate is 0.31 per 1,000.

Death Rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
0.7	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3

Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for the Urban Districts of the West Riding was 0.37, and for England and Wales 0.46.

Tuberculosis.—New Cases and Mortality, 1946.

AGE PERIODS.			NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
			Respiratory.		Other forms.		Respiratory.		Other forms.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	...	...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	..	...	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
25	...	...	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
35	...	...	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45	...	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	...	...	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals			15	3	2	1	1	2	0	0

Notification of Tuberculosis.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944	1945.	1946.
Pulmonary	6	12	11	6	9	11	6	6	12	15	18
Other forms	6	3	7	3	5	6	1	0	2	4	3
Totals	12	15	18	9	14	17	7	6	14	19	21

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.—There were 11 deaths from these diseases, which figure gives a death rate of 1.1 per 1,000.

Of these deaths 5 were due to Bronchitis, 4 to Pneumonia, and other diseases of the lungs 2.

Death Rates from Respiratory Diseases.

1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
1.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.1

Death Rate in the aggregate for Urban Districts West Riding for 1946 was 1.36.

Deaths from Cancer.—Malignant Diseases were responsible for 18 Deaths, which is equivalent to a Death Rate of 1.84 per 1000.

Deaths from Malignant Diseases.

1936	...	13	1941	...	15
1937	...	19	1942	...	17
1938	...	12	1943	...	15
1939	...	8	1944	...	17
1940	...	17	1945	...	10
		1946	...		18

The Death Rate for the West Riding Urban Districts was in the aggregate 1.82. England and Wales 1.84

Epidemic Diseases. There were no such Deaths.

Infectious Diseases. Notifications :—The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified :—Scarlet Fever 7, Erysipelas 2, Puerperal Pyrexia 1, Pneumonia 18, Whooping Cough 4, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 1, Measles 7, Paratyphoid 1.

Isolation Hospital.—4 Patients suffering from Scarlet Fever were admitted to Allen Croft Isolation Hospital during 1946. They all made good recovery.

The following is a list of the Admissions to the Hospital since 1938. All the cases were Scarlet Fever with the exception of 1 Diphtheria in 1938. They were discharged well.

1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
3	25	49	22	39	20	22	3	4

The nursing was carefully and efficiently carried out by Nurse Dransfield. The patients were happy in their convalescence—a tribute to the Nurse.

Welfare Centre.—The numbers of attendances during the years 1936 to 1946 were as under:—

Year.	Infants.	School Children.	Mothers.
1936	2622	1146	2507
1937	2643	1389	2515
1938	2715	1528	2841
1939	2241	324	2154
1940	1788	260	1698
1941	1978	357	1826
1942	2173	181	2160
1943	2167	145	2032
1944	2395	154	2228
1945	2903	432	2271
1946	2097	670	1993

The work of the Welfare Centre is largely educational and thanks to it and other influences a great improvement in the knowledge of the rules of health has been brought about. I must speak in the highest terms of the work done in this department by Nurse Morris and Nurse Sill. It has extended over several years, and its results are now manifest.

The first Welfare Clinic was established in 1920 and it was held in the Wesley School. In 1928 the County Council took over Mozart House and established there a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre with residence for two Nurses. This is still the home of the Welfare Movement.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic for the Years 1936 to 1946 were as under:—

1936	..	44	1941	...	212
1937	...	18	1942	...	231
1938	...	66	1943	...	191
1939	...	122	1944	...	207
1940	...	185	1945	...	124
		1946	...		277

Health Week. The custom of having a week specially devoted to Health, and culminating in a Lecture by a Medical Officer of Health, was instituted in 1912 and was maintained almost without break to 1939. Amongst the Doctors who have given addresses on these occasions were Dr. Saleeby of Sunlight fame; Dr. Munroe; Dr. T. N. V. Potts, County Medical Officer; Dr. Scott, M.O.H. for Barnsley; Dr. Lawrence of the County Hall; Dr. Lewin of Westminster, and Dr. Lucy Naish of Sheffield.

In other years the address was given by the local M.O.H. The attendance of the public was remarkably good.

Diphtheria Immunisation. The scheme of immunising against Diphtheria appealed to the people of the District and was favourably received. Since 1935 it has been carried out at the Schools and at the Welfare Centre, and over 2,500 children have been immunised.

The following table shows the number of cases notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and also the number of deaths in the years 1935 to 1946.

Year.	Diphtheria Notifications.		Deaths.
1935	...	26	0
1936	...	11	2
1937	...	1	0
1938	...	1	0
1939	...	2	1
1940	...	1	1
1941	...	0	0
1942	...	4	0
1943	...	4	2
1944	...	6	0
1945	...	4	0
1946	...	0	0

Of the above Deaths none had been immunised.

Note the drop in the number of Diphtheria Notifications since 1936.

Notes on Housing and Sanitary Matters.

DOUGLAS E. ROBINSON, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Housing.

(a) NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT.

The years 1936-39 were years of an intensified drive to re-house those people who had not been helped by the houses erected from 1923 onwards, the people in clearance areas, and the people living in overcrowded conditions; and by the end of 1939, 40 overcrowded families had been re-housed; 85 houses had been closed and a further 140 older houses had been inspected with a view to further action.

Since then have passed almost eight years of further deterioration and insufficient repair, and seven years in which no new houses were erected, leaving the Council with a housing leeway which cannot possibly be caught up for a number of years, even with the most favourable building conditions. The extent of the leeway might be estimated as follows:—

Number of houses which, by the time when closing orders can be applied, may be considered unfit ...	170
Number of families living in lodgings who have applied for a Council house	294
Estimated number of families so living who have not applied	40
Number of families whose established place of work is in the district, who reside outside the area and wish to reside in the area	74
Estimated number of single overcrowded families who will require re-housing	30
Total ...	608

This figure does not take into account the normal increase in the number of houses in the district. The average rate of building, by all sections of the community, from 1920 to 1940 was 53.6 houses per year.

(b) MEETING THE NEED.

The Spink Hall Estate was completely built up in the early stage of the war, and as small sites in the Deepcar area were later considered unsuitable for housing development, the Council were left without possession of suitable sites. From early in 1943 this question was debated, but it was later in 1944 before the Council acquired land in the Spink Hall area from the Stocksbridge

Co-operative Society for the erection of the first two post war years' programme of 80 permanent houses. The site was developed under the Sheffield group scheme for advance preparation of housing sites, and at the close of 1946 contracts for the erection of 44 houses were approved and the work was being proceeded with. Plans for the whole estate were approved and the Council were hoping to let contracts for the whole of the houses early in the new year.

The houses are of the working-kitchen type, and provide for background heating with hot water circulation and for topping up heat with gas and electric fires. Cooking is by gas and the housewife has only one fire to tend. Many modifications have been made to reduce cost and to meet the reduced timber allocation.

In January of 1945, after consideration of an application by the Council for seventy temporary houses, the Minister of Health allocated 50 such houses to Stocksbridge. Several sites were inspected and it was finally decided to place 14 houses on the site at Wilson Road and 36 houses on the site at Pot House ; work was commenced at Deepcar in March, 1946, and at the close of the year the whole of the houses were occupied.

The Council had for some time been considering the the aquisition of a large site upon which an ordered development might be maintained, and in December last decided to purchase about 48 acres of land in the Stubbin Farm area. The proposal was submitted to the Ministries concerned and since the end of the year the site has been approved.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

The scheme for the improvement of the Sewage Disposal Works prepared by the Surveyor and approved by the Ministry of Health, was not proceeded with because of the war.

This Scheme provided for a population of 10,000 persons within the sewered area, and it was expected that the cost would be about £12,000. Loan sanction for the amount was not given but left over until the provisional acceptance of a tender. The works were so designed as to permit of easy extension at any future date.

In September, 1945, the Council decided owing to the lapse of time since the preparation of the scheme, to pass the work of extending the sewage works to a Consultant Engineer, and after a sub-committee had visited works done by consultants in other areas, appointed Messrs. Wilcox, Raikes and Marshall, of Birmingham.

Sewerage.

It has been known for some time that the trunk sewer in the valley is in part inadequate and in places not self cleansing. The consultant was asked to report upon the sewerage system also.

Preliminary Reports upon the above subject are now awaited.

Cleansing.

Great difficulty has been experienced during the war years in maintaining a regular collection of household refuse. The additional task of collecting and disposing of salvage was given to authorities at a time when the number of employees was reduced and the employment of less able men was inevitable. Thus there have been periods, particularly during the long spell of bad weather, when the collection has been unsatisfactory.

The method of disposal is by tipping, but properly controlled methods of tipping have not been possible owing to the advanced state and deep face of existing tips.

The Deepcar tip is now closed and all tipping is done at Pot House.

The majority of the houses are served by dust bins, but there still remain a number of privy middens and ash-pits, as no conversions were made during the war period.

There are at present 152 privies and 2293 water closets in the district.

Meat and Food Inspection.

The familiar reports as to number of carcasses of Beasts, Pigs, Sheep and Calves examined seem to have been long absent from reports owing to the war time expedient of slaughtering all animals in the central abattoir in Sheffield.

One remembers the pre-war controversy about the the large number of private slaughter houses and the difficulties of adequate inspection, and whilst admitting the justification of the claim that some measure of centralised slaughtering was very desirable, one wonders if we have not over centralised, and recollects that we seemed to manage fairly well in spite of the difficulties. It would be good to see again the local butcher selecting his own animals and (usually) proudly driving them to his slaughterhouse as though for prospective customer's inspection.

The following is a list of unsound foods condemned during 1946:—

Beef	...	...	136 lbs.
Tinned Meats	...	...	11½ „
Preserves	...	...	52 „
Tinned Milk	...	...	251
„ Fish	...	...	15
„ Fruit	...	...	8½
„ Vegetables	...	...	77½ lbs.
Butter	...	...	40 „
Prepared Flour	...	...	34 „

Nuisances, etc.

Number of Nuisances found in 1946	...	...	155
Brought forward from 1945	...	...	9
Needing abatement	...	...	164

These were dealt with by informal action.

The types of defects dealt with were as follows.—

Blocked drains	...	...	7
Blocked or defective sink wastes	...	...	19
Blocked or defective W.C's.	...	...	11
Defective Dust Bins	...	...	10
„ Eaves' gutters, fall pipes and roofs	...	...	21
„ Cooking Ranges	...	...	2
Dampness through normal causes	..	..	80
Miscellaneous	...	...	5

Milk Supply.

There are 32 registered cowkeepers in the district using 46 cowsheds and keeping on an average about 290 milk cows. Thirteen wholesalers and nineteen retailers are registered.

Premises were generally well kept, but a number of cowsheds still need improvement.

Cemetery.

It would now seem that the Cemetery at Bocking Wood will be available during 1947, and thus a public need will have been met, and a subject which has engaged the Council's attention from time to time for almost 30 years will close. The need has not been met without difficulty. Trial holes were made in many sites before Bocking Wood was selected, and it was in March, 1937, that agreement was reached about the purchase of 6,177 acres across the road from the War Memorial. The site was surveyed by the Surveyor and in November, 1937, Mr. Wynyard Dixon was asked to prepare a layout. This Mr. Dixon did and

his scheme, estimated cost £5,000, was approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Health. The scheme was approved and later in the year the Minister gave his consent to the borrowing of £2,500 for the layout of a portion of the site. The war interfered with this as with so many other projects, and though during the war the Council made attempts to have some of the work done, they were unsuccessful.

The layout was revised in 1944 after the extent of a rock band had been determined, and though in September 1945 a tender for the first position amounting to £3,030 was let, it was not until the middle of 1946 that priority was given and the work proceeded with.

SANITARY MATTERS, 1946.

TABLE C.

Nuisance Inspections.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1946 for Nuisances only ... 310
(not including Housing Inspections)

Nuisances found in 1946	...	...	...	155
Nuisances in hand, end of 1945	...	...	...	9
				—
Total needing abatement	...	...	...	164
Abated during 1946	...	...	...	164
				—
Outstanding end of 1946	...	...	...	0

Notices served, Informal, 135. Complied with, 135.

Notices served, Statutory, 0

Total No. of Summonses or other legal proceedings ... 0

Common Lodging Houses, Canal Boats, Knackers' Yards ... 0

Tents, Vans and Sheds—No. in District, 13; Total No. of Inspections made, 6; General conditions, Fair.

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades? No.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1946. None.

Details of any portion of district still requiring—

(a) Sewering. Part of New Road and Manchester Road.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers. None.

No. of houses not connected to sewers, 220 outlying farms and cottages.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Particulars of any extensions made during 1946. None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works? Yes, New Works approved by Ministry of Health.

Any complaint from West Riding Rivers Board? Yes.

Closest Accomodation.

No. of Privies with open middens	}			
No. of Privies with covered middens		...	...	152
No. of Pail or Tub Closets	...	...	...	21
No. of Water Closets	...	...	...	2293
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	6
No. of Privies re-constructed during 1946—as W.C's.	...			0
No. of <i>additional</i> Closets provided for old property in 1946—				
	(a) as W.C's.	...		0
	(b) other	...		0
No. of Closets constructed in 1946 for new houses—				
	(a) W.C's.	...		56
	(b) other	...		0
Total No. of Closets in District	...	...	...	2320

Scavenging.

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district? Yes.

How is refuse disposed of? Tipping, 100%.

If tipping is in operation, is it on the controlled system? Only partly.

Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse? £2315.

Water Supply.

Source of supply. Langsett Reservoir.

By whom distributed? Sheffield Corporation.

No. of dwelling houses not on public supply, 222.

No. of dwelling houses on public supply, 2678.

Total No. of dwelling houses in District, 2900.

Has supply been satisfactory? Yes.

(a) in quality, Yes. (b) In quantity, Yes.

No. of examinations made during the year—

(a) Chemical. By Sheffield Corporation.

(b) Bacteriological. By Sheffield Corporation.

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?

Supplies tested S.C.W.W. Department. Information not available.

Milk Supply.

No. of milk samples taken by officers of your Authority, for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Nil.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of Local Authority for:—

(a) Methylene blue test, None.

(b) Presence of tuberculosis, None.

Any special examinations of milk for dirt, e.g., sedimentation test? No.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1946, No.

No. of cowkeepers in district, 32. No. registered, 32.

Total No. of Cowsheds, 46. Total No. of milk cows, 290 approx.

Total No. of milk farms inspected during the year, 23.

Total No. cow sheds inspected, 28.

No. of wholesale traders registered, 13.

No. of retail milk sellers registered, 19.

Have any retailers been removed from the Register? No.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk. Gradual improvement.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936—1946.

No. of Licences in force in area for:—

(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk, 1.

(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk, 1.

(c) In respect of Pasteurising plants, 1.

Ice Cream.

No. of premises registered under Sec. 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, 6.

No. of inspections made, 6.

Any action taken under Sections 16 and 37, Food and Drugs Act, 1938? No.

Other Foods.

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of Local Authority for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Nil.

No. of bakehouses in district, 2. Total Inspections, 14.

Are any of bakehouses underground, if so, how many? No.

Schools.

No. of Schools in District, 4. Schools closed by M.O.H., None.
General Sanitary condition, Satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement.

No. of smoke observations. This work done by the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee.

Shops Act, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of Visits paid under the above Act during 1946, 6.

Unsatisfactory Conditions found, None.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

No. in District, 13.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase? No.

Have Council made bye-laws under sections 268 (4), Public Health Act, 1936. No.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

Are there in the district:—

(a) Any public swimming baths or pools? One small children's pool.

(b) Any privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public? No.

Give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory conditions of the water. Pool on running stream—no special precautions.

Bye-laws and Regulations in force in District.

Please give list of Bye-laws and Regulations in force and date of adoption in each case.

Prevention of Nuisances, 1895. Common Lodging Houses, 1895.

New Streets and Buildings, 1936. Slaughter houses, 1895.

Infectious and Other Diseases.

Disease specially prevalent in 1946. Measles in Autumn.

Any Disease specially added to notifiable list? None.

Any influences threatening the health of the District? None.

Mortuaries. What accomodation?

The only Mortuary in the District apart from the Isolation Hospital is at the Town Hall.

Any suggestions by the M.O.H.? This mortuary requires overhauling and bringing up-to-date.

Sanitary Staff.

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.? £120

STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.
Principal Vital Statistics for the Year, 1946.

BASED ON REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES.

	Stocks- bridge Urban District.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales (Provisional figures).
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	19.1	19.5	19.7	19.1
DEATH RATES (all per 1,000 estimated population):—				
All Causes	9.6	12.4	11.9	11.5
*Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)	Nil.	0.12	0.13	**
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.31	0.37	0.36	0.46
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	Nil.	0.07	0.08	0.08
†Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis of Respiratory System)	1.12	1.36	1.31	**
Cancer	1.84	1.82	1.72	1.84
‡Heart and Circulatory Diseases	2.55	3.91	3.70	**
INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	32	43	44	43
DIARRHŒA (Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births... ..	Nil.	4.01	4.26	4.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY (Deaths of mothers in child- birth per 1,000 live and still births):—				
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil.	0.49	0.46	0.31
Other Causes	Nil.	1.16	1.34	1.12
Total	Nil.	1.65	1.80	1.43

*Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhœa in infants under 2 years of age.

†Combined death rate from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

‡Combined death rate from Heart Disease and other Diseases of the Circulatory System.

**Figures not available.

